

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., AND FOR
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. a104

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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.,
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9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 677

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Inspection Invited.

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 171

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POCKET PISTOLS.

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SIEMSSSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 46

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PISTOLS.

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. 1588

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MANAGER a103

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

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ESTABLISHED 1841.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANNA

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to The Editor.Correspondents must forward their names and addresses
with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.All letters for publication should be written on
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A DES VIEUX ROAD (C)
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 28TH, 1907.

Most of the questions mentioned in the annual report of the China Association have, as the Hongkong Chairman expressed it in a letter to the London committee, "now passed for the time being into a quiescent state." Some progress is noted, but on the whole the year's record cannot be called a jubilant one. In some instances the representations of the China Association have caused wrongs to be righted, while in others, to use another expressive phrase of Mr. MURRAY STEWART's, the Association has been condemned "to the silence which befits impotence." It was considered, naturally, as the report remarks, that the tour of the Chinese Commissioners "implied a definite intention of reforming and renovating much that, however efficacious and respectable in the past, is admittedly unfit to present conditions." They spoke, indeed, as if that were the purpose, but the Report just received notes that "the prospect is still obscure." It will not be a hard matter for some members to agree with Mr. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN in one of his recent writings, wherein he says that "the actual policy of the Peking authorities has never varied. They have never tackled reform in any practical spirit." The China Association is less pessimistic; it says the doubt whether the great bureaucracy which has been accustomed for centuries to batten on the people is prepared to forego the privileges it has misused "remains unsolved, whereas Mr. Colquhoun and others would tell us

that doubt has received fresh confirmation. There are pregnant words in this very report which can scarcely be said to hold out hope to the reflective.

It has been a persistent misfortune for China that her rulers have always tried to assert themselves by resistance rather than by progress, by keeping foreigners at arm's length rather than by engaging their help. The wave of Chauvinism which is now passing over the country is due probably to various causes, among which the defeat of Russia by Japan, the guarantee of Chinese integrity in the Anglo-Japanese treaty, and jealousy of the superior consideration shown to Japan are probably chief. But deep down also is the traditional vanity of the literati, fostered during centuries of isolation, which resents foreign intrusion and resents a superiority which Japan was wise enough to admit and to obviate by study and assimilation.

In a way, it is pointed out, China has admitted this, by her attempts at encouraging foreign schooling; but these attempts have been spasmodic, and failed (notwithstanding a big semblance of success) by the usual drawbacks. Dr. MORRISON was impressed by the numerous provisions for the new education he encountered in his recent travels, but Peking has also been impressed by the discontent bred by a smattering of "Western learning," and the recent Edict referring to Confucius was one sign of the withdrawal of its countenance. This instability may be put down to the irritability engendered by consciousness of weakness. Army reform (so far as it has gone) and the "guarantees of integrity" before mentioned might account for the activity of the reactionaries; but there is no proof that Peking trusts the Japanese any more than it loves them, and so bids are made for other foreign sympathy by protestations and promises of reform, constitutional, juridical, and other. Constitutional reform is very much in the clouds; and the loudly advertised juridical reforms resolved themselves into the abolition at Shanghai of certain severer forms of punishment—an abolition, curiously enough, not appreciated there, and the status quo has since been restored, probably since this undated Report was written. Our "impotence" to further these reforms requires no better illustration than China's failure, despite repeated urgings prompted by the Association, to carry into effect the contract in the second clause of the Mackay Treaty, and to establish a uniform currency. It is not so much Chinese inertia that is to be deplored as the strange reluctance of the British Government to insist upon its rights.

Four cases yesterday make the plague total at date 119.

Mr. IRVING W. KEW who left the Colony several years ago to pursue the study of Dentistry at the University of Harvard, U.S., has completed his course and obtained the much coveted degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. Harvard, unlike all other American Universities is the only institution which confers this degree. We understand that Mr. Kew is the first student from the East to graduate from this Department.

The riversteamer *Sainam* which was beached recently above the Shui Hing Gorge, after striking a rock, is expected to be refloated to-day. Since the accident she has been guarded by forty braves. A noticeable improvement seems to have taken place in the policing of the West River during the past few months and we are informed that there has been scarcely a single authenticated case of piracy on the river between Canton and Wuchow in that period.

Market Inspector C. W. Brett charged two natives with selling fish in the Western Market avenue. The defendants, he pointed out, were not stallholders, and had no business in the market. Their competition with licensed fishmongers was, therefore, liable to injure the trade of the latter. Mr. F. A. Hazelton ordered each of the defendants to pay a fine of \$50, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment. He further ordered that they be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

On Saturday, June 29th, S. Peter's Day, the Rev. Canon Gerard Heath Lander, A.A., will be consecrated fifth Bishop of Victoria in Lambeth Parish Church by the Archbishop of Canterbury. We are asked to announce that there will be Celebrations of the Holy Communion in St. John's Cathedral at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. The Services in the Cathedral on Sunday, June 30th, will also have special reference to Bishop Lander's consecration. The Venerable Archdeacon Banister, Archbishop's Commissary, will be the preacher at Matins.

The "Tribune" contains an article devoted to the increasing size of the Atlantic liners, and pointing out that the development of New York's harbour facilities is not keeping pace with the requirements of the new Leviathans. "New York," proceeds the article, "is facing a big loss, for even now ships are sailing without full cargoes because of the shallow and narrow harbour entrance, which prevents the biggest draught vessels from leaving. Then what about the new Cunard liners which are due to arrive next August? Under present conditions they certainly will not be able to enter. There is little hope that the channel now being cut by the Government will be finished before next December."

The German Emperor has sanctioned a scheme for the widening of the narrowest part of the Friedrichstrasse immediately north and south of Unter den Linden. The cost is estimated at seven and a half million sterling. The plan, the "Chronicle" says, consists of widening the street by 20ft. In place of the somewhat insignificant houses and shops at present existing, a magnificent array of palaces and galleries is planned. Already the completed plan is heralded as one of the greatest sights of the world. Stately hotels will be built, and there will be grand crescents of striking architectural beauty, and in the centre of the open space a monument.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," quoting from the "Comercio do Sao Paulo," Brazil, reports that two doctors of São Paulo have applied to patent a discovery to preserve the body after death, so that it may duty as a statue by simply placing it on a pedestal. The inventors claim that their process provides a surface equal to marble in appearance, and one which is even better in resisting fire and atmospheric influences. They add that such statue would be more life-like than the work of any sculptor. The patent authority received with documents a long wooden box, which contained the body of a negro boy preserved by the inventors' method, and kept for nearly six years.

Edward Boeck, the fugitive swindler, who is accused of having secured \$200,000 worth of jewellery from New York firms by fraud, is stated to have resorted to those frauds in order to finance a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of China. Boeck acted in conjunction with Prince Pu Lun, cousin of the present Emperor and head of the reform party in China. The Prince is credited with having a well-equipped army of 60,000 men ready to take the field as soon as the Dowager Empress dies, and Boeck is said to have helped materially to finance this army by purchasing arms, ammunition, and uniforms in America and shipping them to China. A jeweller at Dayton, Ohio, with whom Boeck was intimate, claims to have seen letters proving Boeck's relations with Prince Pu Lun. Several well known American financiers are reported to have contributed to Boeck's conspiracy in the hope of securing large Chinese concessions when the Dowager Empress' influence was no longer exerted against foreign innovations.

The Japan Association of San Francisco has issued a statement in which it says that the Japanese realize that the present conditions in San Francisco make it impossible for the authorities to extend full protection to them. They are fully convinced that much of the violence to which they have been subjected is due to racial prejudices, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. As a proof of this many Japanese restaurants are systematically annoyed and simultaneously attacked. Hardly a day passes without some threatening demonstration by hooligans against the Japanese business houses, whereas no other nationality is subjected to such demonstrations. The statement declares that the Japanese are engaged in peaceful and lawful occupations, and believe themselves fully justified in protesting against acts which jeopardise their lives and property. They denounce the criticisms which attribute their complaints to mere caprice, and regret the necessity of asking for special police protection, but believe it is easier to do so now than to wait until overt action by the mob elements precipitates more serious troubles and possibly bloodshed."

Dr. MORRISON wired to the *Times* on May 27th as follows: The question having been asked, it may be well to explain that the balance of the Customs revenue lying in the Russo-Chinese Bank and collected during the Russian military occupation of Niu-chwang from August 4, 1900 to July 25, 1904, and not otherwise accounted for, amounted to 1,017,000 Haikwan taels (about £152,550). On the 15th instant this amount, which is much smaller than was expected, was divided in the same proportion as had previously been done in the case of the balance of the Customs moneys collected during the Japanese occupation of Niu-chwang. The sum of 365,000 taels (about £54,900) was retained by the bank, and the balance was restored to China. The incident is, therefore, closed. I am informed that an agreement has been reached between China, represented by Sir Robert Hart, and Japan, represented by Viscount Hayashi, regarding the establishment of a branch of the Maritime Customs at Dalny. The agreement, which has two annexes, in the main follows, as already reported the terms of the Kiao-chia Customs agreement of April 17, 1890. It is expected that the signatures will be affixed this week, and it is hoped that no undue delay will follow in executing its provisions, the long delay having already prejudiced British vested interests at Niu-chwang.

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The case was remanded, the defendant's bail being fixed at \$10,000.

TELEGRAFS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 27th.
The Prime Minister's resolution against the House of Lords has been carried in the House of Commons by 132 votes to 147.

THE WINEGROWERS' AGITATION.

LONDON, June 27th.
M. Albert, the leader of the French Wingrowers' agitation, has at length surrendered.

DEVASTATING FIRE.

LONDON, June 27th.
A big fire is raging in Jamestown, Virginia.

EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.

LONDON, June 27th.
An earthquake has occurred at Anglesey.

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

LONDON, June 27th.
Two hundred and fifty political prisoners have been arrested at Lisbon.

A FAMOUS PICTURE.

LONDON, June 27th.
Mr. Holman Hunt's "Light of the World" has been presented to St. Paul's Cathedral.

LORD CROMER.

LONDON, June 27th.
The Government have made a grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer on his retirement.

A CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, June 27th.
The new British armoured cruiser *Invincible* has been launched on the Clyde. She has a speed of 25 knots.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S TRIP.

YOKOHAMA, June 27th.
We [C. P. R. representatives] have received the following message:

VANCOUVER, June 26th.

Prince Fushimi and suite left Victoria for Yokohama at a quarter after one yesterday afternoon, on board H.M.S. *Mommoth*.

Prince Fushimi made special mention of his gratification at the great reception given him by the British nation, and remarked that it was a great satisfaction to have been able to accomplish his trip round the world entirely under the British flag.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE JAPANESE CRUISERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, June 26th.
The officers of the *Tsu Kuba* and the *Chitose* launched on board the *Hohenzollern*, when the Kaiser presented Admiral Juijin with a photo signed by himself and decorated the officers. Speaking in English the Kaiser said, that he appreciated the gracious thought of the Emperor of Japan in sending the squadron to Kiel, and he hoped that the Japanese and German navies would always co-operate for the maintenance of the peace and order of the world.

THE TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

LONDON, June 25th.
M. Albert received an ovation on his arrival at Narbonne and Argeliers, where he communicated with the committees the proposals of M. Clemenceau to liberate the prisoners, withdraw the troops and to help viticulture, if the agitators reverted to legal methods. The committee, in view of the vagueness of the Premier's promises, decided to continue the agitation.

LOSS OF A LINER.

LONDON, June 25th.
The liner *Santiago* has been lost on the Chilian coast; the only survivor is one of the officers. The crew consisted of 90, and there was one passenger on board.

THE PEKIN TO PARIS MOTOR RACE.

LONDON, June 25th.
Prince Borghese arrived at Kinchta first, on the evening of the 23rd inst.

BRITISH CRUISER ON SHORE.

LONDON, June 25th.
The British cruiser *Pyramus* struck a reef 150 miles off Cooktown. Lord Northcote and party were on board. All were saved after a most anxious time.

POLICE COURT INTERPRETER IMPERSONATED.

When a Chinaman from Foochow called at the Police Court on Wednesday and asked for the Chiu Chau interpreter attached to the Magistracy he appeared at greatly surprised on being presented to Mr. Nolan as that gentleman was surprised and charmed on learning the story which this man had to tell. It is alleged that the visitor from the Chinese city came here in search of an absconder partner whom he stated, defrauded him of \$36,000. Believing the absconder was in the Colony he presented a petition at the Magistracy praying for the arrest and extradition to China of his partner. There he was informed that it was necessary to apply to the Chinese Government. As he was leaving the prisoners' room attached to the Police Court, the visitor was detained by a well-groomed Chinaman, said to be the son of a district watchman, who inquired about his trouble. The man from Foochow told the story of his wrongs and explained what he had just been told to do, when the native who accosted him offered to lead a helping hand. He was familiar with Ho Kong, and could be of great assistance, and as for his bona fide, well, he was Chin Chau interpreter at the Magistracy. That was sufficient. The man with the plausible tongue offered to put the petition through expeditiously, and bring about the arrest of the absconder. The visitor was profuse in his thanks and straightway carried off this now fledged comrade who had betrayed him, to a restaurant, where they dined and the visitor paid the local man \$10. After an excellent meal, which was paid for by the visitor, the pair parted, the Hongkong man ostensibly to search for the defaulting partner. On the day following, the man from Foochow was visited by the native who had undertaken his case, and a friend, who was introduced as a detective, and told the northerner that he was on the trail of the runaway partner, and would soon bring him to justice. This news so gladdened the heart of the visitor that he took the men who were working so disinterestedly in his cause to one of the best Chinese hotels at Shantou-tsi, where he stood them a dinner. The day after this the Hongkong man again called on the anxious merchant and told him that they could now arrest his partner, but must first have \$25 for expenses. The amount was paid over, and the visitor waited until his friends returned to inform him of the arrest. As they did not call on him again, however, his impatience led him to the Police Court, and there he was presented to the Chin Chau interpreter as stated. As soon as he was told the story Mr. Nolan put the matter in the hands of Detective-Sergeant Sullivan, and the detective's inquiries led to the arrest of a man named Pun Kin-tung. He was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday with obtaining \$25 by false pretences, and Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the defence. Mr. Dixon stated that the complainant approached his client with reference to the matter, and the defendant undertook to effect the arrest of the absconder partner. He was paid \$25, and if the arrest was not compassed within ten days the money was to be returned. The case was remanded.

POLICE BOWLS.

ENGLAND DEFEATS SCOTLAND.

An interesting game of bowls was witnessed at the Police Recreation Club on Wednesday evening when teams representing England and Scotland tried conclusions, and the Caledonians were defeated. They put up a good fight, however, but luck and superior play were against them throughout, and the English team, captained by Inspector Withers, which led from the start, scored win by one point. The players, and the total score were as under:

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Pitt	Ritchie
Culliford	Sims
Kent	McHardy
Withers (skip) 19.	Cameron (skip) 18.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders held in London on the 23rd instant a dividend of 24 per cent. was declared, £3,594 being carried forward. The reserve fund now stands at £60,000 and the balance at credit of underwriting account is £270,000.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Manila* left Manila on Wednesday the 26th June p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow s.m.

The E. & A. str. *Empire* from Sydney sailed from Manila yesterday morning, and may be expected here to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Athenian* arrived Nagasaki at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday the 27th June, and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 1 p.m. to-morrow

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 27th instant in the Council Chamber.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. C. MCLEMMESER (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar-General).
Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Captain-Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.
Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.
Hon. Mr. H. KESWICK.
Mr. A. G. M. PLATCHEE (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES:

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

AN EXPLANATION BY HIS EXCELLENCE.
His Excellency—Gentlemen, before proceeding with the business I would like to advert to some remarks that I made at the last meeting of this Council when speaking on the Bill for the amendment of section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. I said that I thought the hon. member mentioned by the Chamber of Commerce had in his mind a certain block of buildings when he was speaking on the Bill. I had that particular block of buildings in my own mind because it is a typical hard case for the relief of which among others, the Bill to amend the section was introduced, and because it is the most important of the hard cases concerning which the Sanitary Board has asked the Governor in Council to deal with. Therefore this particular block of buildings had been, and still is, the subject of correspondence between the Sanitary Board and the Government. It was therefore, I submit, altogether unreasonable that a connection between the block to which I have referred and the Bill should exist in the mind of the hon. member as it did in my own mind. It never occurred to me when I made the remarks I did that my words would be construed as implying impropriety to the hon. member. There could be no question of axe grinding in the matter, because the Bill was not introduced at his instance but on my own initiative in order to give relief to various buildings and to this block in particular. I may say I have taken some interest in the matter, and had myself only recently visited the block in question. However the hon. member took my meaning up otherwise, and I can only assure him that I had no intention to question his singleness of purpose, and that I regret that any words of mine should have been capable of such interpretation. And, gentlemen, while expressing my regret that I should even unintentionally have wounded the feelings of the hon. member, may I remind him that officials have felt grieved, and at the charge of want of honesty in dealing with the compensation clauses under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance was not end and not appreciated by men who, under the leadership of us through and honest and straightforward a man as ever occupied the chair I have now (the honour of occupying, namely Sir Henry Arthur Blake, endeavoured to the best of my knowledge justly and impartially between taxpayers who have the fortune, or it all I call it misfortune, to have an interest in property. I may assure him that official members of this Council under the leadership of the Governor I have mentioned endeavoured to do their duty justly and impartially between the parties I have mentioned with the compensation clauses of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance were under consideration by this Honourable Council. (Applause). FINANCIAL MINUTES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 21 to 25, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the resolution was agreed to.

THE CIVIC QUESTION.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—Your Excellency, I rise to move the series of resolutions standing in my name, and is a matter of convenience, Sir, I would beg leave to move these resolutions in block since they are very closely connected with each other, and after due consideration and discussion they may be put singly and separately from the chair. At the meeting held on the 13th instant, your Excellency, while speaking on the question of cubicles, made use of the following words—"I am in great haste that the community as a whole will take this subject into their most serious consideration and to arrive at some method of dealing with this question which will really settle it once for all." In your honor, Sir, I have and it is to give an early opportunity to the members of this Council, and also to the public at large, of considering and discussing this question, and of arriving at some definite idea regarding it, that I now bring this resolution forward. I hope that after due deliberation we will be able to suggest to the Government some method by which the question can be dealt with in an effective manner, and that we will not continue to tinker with it, but grasp it firmly and be able to make provision in a new law to deal with the question once for all. Now, Sir, with regard to resolutions 1 and 2 which read as follows:—
1. That in the opinion of this Council a few laws relating to cubicles in Chinese dwelling houses is urgently required. 2. That it is desirable that such law as should include some method of dealing with the cubiculation which will be of a thorough nature and will settle the matter once for all. I will not dwell on these resolutions at considerable length because I believe that a few extracts from the report of the Sanitary Commission, and also from the speech of your Excellency delivered on the 13th instant in this Council will make it clear to everybody that the terms of these two resolutions are perfectly true, and will make them quite acceptable to honourable members of this Council and to the public at large. I beg Sir, to quote from page 9 of the Sanitary Commission's report on the subject of cubicles, the remarks contained in paragraphs 59 to 69 (read). This from the report of the Commission, and then, Sir, I would refer to your address of the 13th (read). After these extracts, Sir, I think it is quite needless for me to add anything to insure the acceptance of these two resolutions by the Council. Now, in coming to resolution 3: "That the scheme for pulling down the upper stories of every third house in the blocks of houses in Chinatown and the provision of lateral windows in the upper stories of the adjacent houses is a desirable and effective scheme." I have come to a definite proposal which was started or conceived some five years ago. It had been com-

municated to the Government, I think informally, and it has received consideration from the Government. Plans have been drafted by my hon. friend the Director of Public Works, and copies laid on the table showing how to carry out the scheme, and what the houses left would look like. The adoption of the scheme meant the pulling down of every third house in a row of houses, which gives open spaces between the houses, into which lateral windows could be opened and sunlight admitted. Models were also made by an officer of the Sanitary Department showing the houses proposed to be altered or built under this scheme, and I believe these models are to be seen in the Medical Officer's room at the Sanitary Board, where any gentleman can pay a visit and view them. I have personally taken some part in recommending this scheme to the Government, and had several interviews with Sir Henry Blake and the Medical Officer of Health on the subject. The objections advanced to it at that time were two in particular, and those objections succeeded in getting aside the scheme for the time being in favor of certain suggestions by the medical experts, and which suggestions as we now see, are totally bad in effect. The first objection to the scheme was that it involved a very large sum of money, I think some eight million dollars. It was said that the Government would not, and could not, afford such a large sum, not even a proportion of it, a third or a half of it. Now these objections at that time seemed to have a very great deal of influence with the authorites because they thought compensation was given for the loss of cubicles. Under that impression, they justly said they would have nothing to do with it. Why should the Government pay compensation to landlords who put up illegal cubicles on the floors of their houses? And if these cubicles are insanitary, they say, the Sanitary Board should insist on having them removed. Then again they asked why the Government should pay compensation for the removal of these cubicles and the loss of them. That is mistaking our scheme altogether. We use the word compensation, or we might use the word contribution. We were not, and are not asking the Government to give compensation for that purpose to landlords. We only ask the Government to contribute a proportion of the money required for the resumption of certain property which will be converted into open space for the use of adjacent or surrounding houses. I will give an example of this. I think, hon. members will be able to understand what I mean. There are a row or block of houses of five or six together. Everybody knows the shape of Chinese houses, they are long narrow houses, each house measuring about 15 feet in width externally, and about 50 feet in depth. Internally the depth will be a couple of feet less, say 48 feet and the width would be about 13 feet 6 inches or 13 feet. Now, these houses stand on land carved out to correspond with the size of the house, and that piece of land is registered in the Land Office as section A or B or subsection A or B of that lot. These houses are generally owned by separate owners, and each house is frequently transferred and dealt with as a separate lot. Now, how could the landlords of two adjacent houses who might wish to improve their property and introduce light and air do so without getting rid of the house separating theirs? Clearly they could do nothing unless the Government would step in and resume that house, thus giving full compensation. Then they could pull it down, either right down or to the first floor, and provide open space for the houses on either side. Of course it would be a question whether the Government would—in fact—insist that the landlords contribute and should contribute a proportion—what proportion I don't want to touch upon just at present—but a proportion of the cost of resuming that house. Then again, if the third house in a block of houses is in the ownership of one particular person, compensation is asked for to compensate the landlord for sacrificing one house in three for an open space, such a proportion only being given to a house, but the Colony at large—inasmuch as when the introduction of light and air into domestic dwellings is effected, the sanitization of the Colony of Hongkong becomes a most simple problem so that objection to this scheme, I think, after certain consideration, cannot be strong. It is not to compensate landlords for the loss of cubicles, but it is to give a contribution of money for the resumption of land to be provided as open space. Now, the second objection to this scheme formerly was more or less by the landowners. They said that the partition walls as they were built would be too weak when the intermediate houses were pulled down, and a good deal of expense would have to be incurred by the landlords of the houses on either side to strengthen these walls. That is, of course, an architectural question. I suppose when we get the third house taken down, or before, an architect will be employed, so I can see either technical or practical difficulty in strengthening the walls as desired. However, these two objections, as I say, were so strong at the time that they overpowered the recommendation, and the result was that when the Public Health Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 was passed, it contained no provision to carry out this scheme. I have Howard in my hand for the session 1902, and I wish to quote just a few lines in a speech of mine made at that time (quotes). The Government have disregarded that recommendation and they have tried some other provision. These provisions have, after five years, been found to be inefficient, and now some new method must be found, and I put this forward, not because it is a pet scheme of mine—not at all, because the scheme was conceived in the first place, I think, by my hon. friend opposite, the Director of Public Works. It has been advocated by myself and several others, and I think Mr. Rumball, an ex-member of the Sanitary Board, also advocated something of this kind. Now, Sir, let me put the case from the opposite side: supposing you disagree, Sir, to this third resolution, I would want to know in the peculiar circumstances of this Colony, at the peculiar way in which the houses are constructed, and the peculiar way in which the land is portioned out, a better solution of the difficulty. As hon. members know, and the public know, houses of the Chinese type are far too long for their width, and air and sunlight can be introduced into the house only from the front, and after a great deal of difficulty from the back. In the front there is always a lue or a public road measuring from 20 perhaps to 30 feet or more. Thus light can be fairly introduced into the front part of the building. Then, after a great deal of difficulty and a great deal of legislation we have compelled a back yard to be provided varying from a few feet to say, twelve or fifteen feet. When a back yard like that, or a back lane exists, then a certain proportion of light and air can be introduced into the rear; but, the light will never be able to penetrate to the middle of the house. These houses, as I stated before, have an average depth of fifty feet with only a narrow frontage, the internal measurement being about 15 feet. Lateral windows are therefore absolutely necessary in order to give sufficient light and air. Indeed,

I find in the proposals of the Government on the recommendations of the Sanitary Commission, laid on the table at the last meeting, a note regarding the length of these houses. Now, Sir, in houses erected on land hitherto unoccupied by domestic buildings, your proposal to insist upon lateral windows would be all right, but I want to know in other cases, when contiguous houses are being rebuilt, here on earth are we to insist on the provision of lateral windows opening into external air without resumption of portion of the land in occupation of particular landowners. It is the resumption of third houses, and that alone, that can give you the means of insisting on lateral windows. You may insist, but it could not be done otherwise as it is physically impossible, and that is why I say the scheme for pulling down the upper stories of every third house is the only scheme which promises to be effective; in fact, the only possible scheme. And yet, I should be very glad indeed if any hon. member, or any unit of the outside public, could point out a possible plan that would do away with the resumption of property already in occupation. As to resolution 4: "That the principle of just compensation should be recognized in such a scheme," this is the crux of the question. The rejection of the scheme, as I stated before, was owing to the Government's refusal to grant any just compensation, but I have shown you, while speaking on the third resolution, that compensation is not given for the loss of cubicles, but for open space—in fact, for the resumption of a certain portion of land thrown open an open space in order to admit air and light into the surrounding houses. Now, the Government may say that even if they accept the price of the contribution towards the carrying out of this improvement, we have not the means of doing so. The estimate is a very large amount, \$8,000,000, but the Government could contribute either a third or half of it, which would amount to about \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. How are the Government going to get that money? Now, Sir, in the first place I will remind hon. members that the money is not required at once. In fact, the scheme requires a number of years to carry out. The quicks of time in which we could accomplish it would be from five to six years, and the longest time from ten to twelve years. Then how much does it cost the Government to carry out a scheme which promises to put an end to a most difficult question concerning the sanitation of this Colony? Say we are to expend the sum of \$4,000,000 which we will assume to be a loss at 3% per cent for fifty years, and allow one per cent, to go to sinking fund (which I am told would be sufficient in fifty years to pay back the capital bond) that means 4% per cent. Then it costs the Government \$160,000 a year, and that is all, and in fifty years the whole of the interest and principal will have been paid off. Now, gentlemen, is there any difficulty to finding this \$160,000 a year? I say this is none whatever. Every year the Government has spent something like \$500,000 on its Sanitary Department. I have not the exact figures at my finger ends, but at the same time I see from the report of the Commission, and also in the estimates for last year, that the average is a little under that figure. Now, if we make a final settlement of the cubiculation question, and if we can improve the lighting and admission of fresh air into domestic buildings, then we have done a very great deal toward the improvement of the sanitation of the Colony. We would have no need then to pay large sums of money each year with a view to overcoming the difficulties which had arisen in dealing with the cubiculation question. I think, Sir, that the hon. member was under some slight misconception when he said that Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 Ordinance a proviso was added to the effect that any cubicle in any existing domestic dwelling which had a window, a window opening directly on the external air might be occupied. (Reads.) That, Sir, was intended to encourage the adoption of this type of house to which he has referred. A great deal has been said about the expenditure that will be incurred by its adoption but if hon. members will look carefully at the drawings which have been put in front of them they will see that while under the present law three houses will occupy an area of 3000 square feet and will only accommodate 31 persons per floor, the new type of house of equal size will occupy 2500 square feet and will accommodate 42 persons per floor. It may seem a little curious to refer to houses occupying different areas as being of the same size but that arises from the fact that the buildings are of identically the same dimensions but there is a diminution in the spaces required in the rear of this building. That being so, if any owner of a block of houses should need to reconstruct his block there can be no hardship to require him to build in accordance with this new type. I fail to see in what respect he can incur any loss whatever. He can accommodate an increased number of persons in the same space and can construct his building without any additional expense or if there should be any additional expense it would be very slight indeed—I should say that the balance would be in favour of the new type of house. I confess, Sir, that very considerable difficulty exists in dealing with houses each of which is under separate ownership. It is a most trouble some problem and will have to be carefully considered. Certain of the owners must benefit at the expense of the others. It would seem only fair that these owners should be called upon to contribute very largely towards the cost of carrying out any such scheme. The senior unofficial member made reference also to the loss of cubicles which would be entailed by any such scheme but that is not so. The plan shows that under the new scheme there will be 10 cubicles in each floor whereas in the existing type there are only nine cubicles in the three houses so that there will be no loss on that account. The matter will require to be very carefully gone through and it would be a somewhat rash to submit any scheme or proposal that would establish the principle of general compensation as in such scheme. In many cases buildings in the city will have to undergo reconstruction because they are old and in a very dilapidated condition and if owners of these blocks when rebuilding are required to reconstruct their houses upon this improved type I do not see there would be any hardship upon them or any cause for complaint. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Your Excellency, I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Sir, there is probably no section of the Public Health and Building Ordinance which has provoked so much hostility, so much bitterness of feeling or caused so much personal discontent to the Chinese as that section which deals with cubicles. Conceived in ignorance of the origin of cubicles, of their utility, of their necessity to the working classes of this Colony, or conceived in thoughtlessness, this measure intended for the welfare of the people is undoubtedly excellent in theory but impossible in practice, and so indeed will be any new legislation on the subject which ignores the interests and prejudices of the persons most concerned—whether those persons be of the labouring or the landlord class. Cubicles, Sir, are not a condition of the normal life of Chinese in China; there is, I believe, nothing of the sort in Canton and it

follows therefore that their adoption in Hongkong arises, not from choice, but from necessity. And it is clear that on account of the limited areas available for workmen's dwellings, the general high cost of living and other conditions peculiar to Hongkong, one of three things must happen. Either wages must rise so as to enable the working man to rent a whole floor instead of sharing it with others, as he does at present. Or some such scheme as that now under discussion involving as it does eight millions of dollars, will tend to be undertaken. Or the cubicles must remain. Experiencing during the last few years has already taught us that local economic conditions will not permit wages to rise to such a level as to enable the working man to hire the whole or even half a flat and any measure which tends to increase the cost of labour in Hongkong will react prejudicially upon the Colony's interests and is, therefore, to be discouraged. As to the proposal to remove the upper storeys of every third house, the scheme, as an idea is Arcadian, is excellent, but is, I fear, beyond the sphere of practical work. No doubt it would vastly improve the health of the town, so would any other scheme having the same object in view regardless of cost, but remembering what our Excellency stated at this Council meeting last Thursday, and more especially in view of the threatened loss of a proportion of our revenue by the abolition of Opium smoking, I cannot share the complacency with which the hon. senior unofficial member appears to contemplate an expenditure of eight million dollars of dollars on what is after all only an experiment, which may not prove to be successful, without some very strong evidence that practical and beneficial results will follow. Such evidence, I claim is not forthcoming, or beyond mere assertion, and there is no justification whatever for opposing that with the introduction of lateral windows plague will cease. My own experience shows that plague which in a certain block of buildings where no cubicles existed was at one time rampant, disappeared absolutely under the influence of cleanliness, and the destruction of rats and vermin, and as I have already pointed out, Canton, a city without cubicles, has suffered equally with ourselves. There being, therefore, no reasonable grounds for supposing that an expenditure of eight millions in removing walls will purchase immunity from disease whilst we have every reason to believe that cleanliness, which costs next to nothing, will at least assist greatly towards that desirable end, I think, we cannot do better than concentrate all our energies and resources in the enforcement of greater cleanliness and the destruction of rats and body vermin, which are recognised as being one of the principal channels by which the disease is conveyed to man. Notwithstanding what has fallen from the lips of the senior unofficial member I am in favour of allowing the cubicle to remain so long as it is constructed of a material that will not harbour vermin, and I feel sure, Sir, that with more effect directed on the lines I have indicated, we shall eventually succeed, perhaps not in stamping out plague altogether, but in reducing it to such small dimensions that this Colony in the future need suffer neither fear nor shame. (Applause).

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—Sir, it is with considerable satisfaction that I heard the hon. senior unofficial member of this Council advocating the scheme which I laid before the Government now nearly six years ago with a view to overcoming the difficulties which had arisen in dealing with the cubiculation question. I think, Sir, that the hon. member was under some slight misconception when he said that Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 Ordinance a proviso was added to the effect that any cubicle in any existing domestic dwelling which had a window, a window opening directly on the external air might be occupied. (Reads.) That, Sir, was intended to encourage the adoption of this type of house to which he has referred. A great deal has been said about the expenditure that will be incurred by its adoption but if hon. members will look carefully at the drawings which have been put in front of them they will see that while under the present law three houses will occupy an area of 3000 square feet and will only accommodate 31 persons per floor, the new type of house of equal size will occupy 2500 square feet and will accommodate 42 persons per floor. It may seem a little curious to refer to houses occupying different areas as being of the same size but that arises from the fact that the buildings are of identically the same dimensions but there is a diminution in the spaces required in the rear of this building. That being so, if any owner of a block of houses should need to reconstruct his block there can be no hardship to require him to build in accordance with this new type. I fail to see in what respect he can incur any loss whatever. He can accommodate an increased number of persons in the same space and can construct his building without any additional expense or if there should be any additional expense it would be very slight indeed—I should say that the balance would be in favour of the new type of house. I confess, Sir, that very considerable difficulty exists in dealing with houses each of which is under separate ownership. It is a most trouble some problem and will have to be carefully considered. Certain of the owners must benefit at the expense of the others. It would seem only fair that these owners should be called upon to contribute very largely towards the cost of carrying out any such scheme. The senior unofficial member made reference also to the loss of cubicles which would be entailed by any such scheme but that is not so. The plan shows that under the new scheme there will be 10 cubicles in each floor whereas in the existing type there are only nine cubicles in the three houses so that there will be no loss on that account. The matter will require to be very carefully gone through and it would be a somewhat rash to submit any scheme or proposal that would establish the principle of general compensation as in such scheme. In many cases buildings in the city will have to undergo reconstruction because they are old and in a very dilapidated condition and if owners of these blocks when rebuilding are required to reconstruct their houses upon this improved type I do not see there would be any hardship upon them or any cause for complaint. (Applause).

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

A SMOKING CONCERT

WILL BE HELD IN THE ROOMS OF THE INSTITUTION, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), The 29th inst., Commencing at 9 P.M.

Members with their Friends are cordially invited to attend. ALBERT J. ASKEW, Secretary and Manager, Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. 1131

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BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESRS. HUGHES and HOUGH have instructions to Sell by Public Auction

On THURSDAY, the 11th July, 1907, at 12 o'clock NOON, at their Offices, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central (Corner of Ice House Street), IN ONE LOT,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Registered in the Land Office.—The Remaining Portion of Subscription No. 1, of Section A of Marine Lot No. 35, and the Remaining Portion of Section A of Island Lot No. 1310 with the Premises thereon known as Nos. 303, 305, 307, 309 and 311, DES VEUX ROAD WEST, Victoria. The total area of the above Property is 4,661 square feet. The total Crown Rent is \$4,559.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, MESSRS. DEACON LOKER & DEACON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, And from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907. 1133

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAITAN," Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for DOUGLASS LAPPATRICK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1130

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "CATHAY," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 9 P.M. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, clapped, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 9

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "SAIDO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of plate cutlery, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godown, and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 5th July, or Claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1134

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STALL, MR. H. RUTJON JEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st day of July 1907, the Business and Responsibility of The KOWLOON HOTEL will be taken over by MR. OWEN ELIAS OWEN, All monies due to the Hotel before the 1st July 1907 are payable to MR. J. W. OSBOENE alone. J. W. OSBOENE, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1057

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of EDWARD CONSTANT RAY in the business carried on by him as a Ship and General Broker under the style of "E. C. RAY" ceased on the 28th February, 1907. The business of a SHIP and GENERAL BROKER carried on by me under the said style of "E. C. RAY" since the 28th February, 1907, will henceforth be carried on by me under my own name.

E. H. RAY, Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. 1110

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM This Date until further notice Mr. PERCY TESTER has been appointed ACTING BRANCH MANAGER and UNDERWRITER of the above Company for Hongkong and South China. W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Branch Manager and Underwriter, Hongkong, 26th June, 1907. 1122

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT with Housekeeping Experience. European with Mercantile training preferred. Apply stating age, experience and salary required.

"ACCOUNTANT," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1125

LOST.

ON June 18th, of Lai-Chi-Kok, One WHITEHEAD TORPEDO. The position of the Torpedo is marked by a small Red Buoy, midway between Chung Hua Rock and the Western Point of Stonecutters' Island.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for its recovery. Apply to—

H.M.S. "TAMAR," Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1113

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON"

BY ORDER of the UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as the same lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than July.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyds Agents, Hongkong, 19th June, 1907. 1184

REPLACED IN POSITION.

REFERRING to Notice to Mariners No. 20 (Special). Notice is hereby given that the KILOTON GAS LIGHT-VESSEL, having been REPAIRED, has been Replaced in Position.

T. J. ELDRIDGE, Acting Coast Inspector, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 17th June, 1907. 1115

NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 29 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

THE YANGTZE.

KIUTOAN GAS LIGHT-VESSEL.

REPLACED IN POSITION.

REFERRING to Notice to Mariners No. 20 (Special). Notice is hereby given that the KILOTON GAS LIGHT-VESSEL, having been REPAIRED, has been Replaced in Position.

T. J. ELDRIDGE, Acting Coast Inspector, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 17th June, 1907. 1115

NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 29 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI-NINGPO DISTRICTS.

LOCATION of TONGTING ISLAND FOG SIGNAL, HAVING reference to Notice to Mariners No. 283 (Special). NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, because most large vessels that pass TONGTING ISLAND keep to the eastward of it, the fog horn has been placed on the East side of the Island. All vessels are therefore recommended to pass to the eastward of TONGTING ISLAND in thick or foggy weather.

T. J. ELDRIDGE, Acting Coast Inspector, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 18th June, 1907. 1116

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES DIVISION, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSIONARY, Manila, P.I., May 30, 1907.

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A.M., July 1, 1907, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering about six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of FROZEN FRESH BEEF and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of FROZEN FRESH MUTTON to the Sub-istence Department, U.S. Army, at Manila, P.I., during the year ending June 30, 1908. The accepted Beef and Mutton will be admitted free of customs duties. The United States reserves the right to call for no delivery of Fresh Beef or Mutton prior to October 1st or such date between August 1st and October 1st as delivery may be necessary, and to reduce the amounts above specified accordingly, viz. one-third (1/3) or correspondingly less amount, upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for with his consent. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bidder's guarantee in the amount of \$20,000.00, or with certified check for that sum on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond. Blanks and full information furnished on application to this Office or to the nearest U.S. Consul. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked: "PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON FOR FISCAL YEAR '98, to be opened July 1, 1907," and addressed to the undersigned.

EDWARD E. DRAVO, Col., A.C.G., U.S. Army, Chief Commissary.

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905 £1,837,119.

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,750,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £67,500. 2. FIRM FUNDS, £1,386,120. 1905.

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. SHEWAN, TOME & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1346

AAACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 1114

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 1129

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 8a, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (at Street West of Central Market,) Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMUYA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Brimide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Americans; No. 8a, Queen's Road Central. Good Panoramic Views of Hongkong. PRINTING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE Proofs read by Englishmen

TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO, Typewriting Work Underaken. Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. Site of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau, 8a, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. PARLAINE, Manager, Hongkong, 15th November, 1901. 47

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1905. With INDEX. Price 37.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 27th February 1907.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the FIRST CALL of £12 Sterling per share on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES will be payable on the 1st July next.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1105

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW LAQUEURED WARE, 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. 778

FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIAN STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS. 100 for \$0.80. 500 for \$3.00. 150 " 1.75. 1000 " 10.00. 200 " 3.50. 1500 " 25.00. 230 " 5.75. 2000 " 35.00. 275 " 9.00. 3000 " 95.00.

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c. ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS & all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor, 675

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD &

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

PIANOFORTE AND
MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR

RACHEL, PLEYEL, ROSENKRANZ,
KEMMLER, HOOFF & HOOFF,
HOPKINSON, KOCH & KORN-
SELT.

PRICES FROM \$400.

The Latest GRAMOPHONES & RECORDS
always in stock.

SOLE AGENTS for the
GRAMOPHONE AND TYPEWRITER
CO., LTD.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1907. 381

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½
Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPÉI, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amyo Kobe Tainan
Anping Nagasaki Tamsui
Fuchow Osaka Keijo
Keelung Shanghai

Swatow 3, Des Vœux Road.
Interest allowed on Current Account
Deposits received on terms which may be learned
on application. D. TOHDOW, Manager:
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 842

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
the Philippine Islands and the
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL Gold \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 50 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.
Branches and Agents all over the World

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND
LIMITED,

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES and AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every descriptive
of Banking and Exchange business, receives
money in Current Account at the Rate of
1% per annum on Daily balances and accepts
Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 4 " "
For 3 " 3 "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager. Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 793

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE \$11,00,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PEOPLES' \$10,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

G. H. MEDURST, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK, Deputy Chairman.
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E. Goetz, Esq. R. Shewell, Esq.
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C. R. Lenemann, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per
Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager. Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. 21

BANKS

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 11,550,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo Kobe Oak
Nagasaki London Lyons
New York San Francisco Honolulu
Bombay Shanghai Hankow
Chefoo Tientsin Peking
Nanchang Dalny Port Arthur
Antung Liuyang Mukden
Tsieling Chang Chun

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5½ per annum

do 6 " 4½ "

do 3 " 3½ "

do 2 " 2½ "

TAK SO TAKAMICHI,
Manager. Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. 560

THE Latest GRAMOPHONES & RECORDS
always in stock.

SOLE AGENTS for the
GRAMOPHONE AND TYPEWRITER
CO., LTD.

YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1907. 381

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½
Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPÉI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Tocai, Foochow, Pascoween, Taliatap,
Padang, Medan, Dolji, Palembang, Kota
Raja, (Acheen) Bandjernasau.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay,
Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta,
Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New
York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of
Credit payable in all important places of the
World and transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on
the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4½% per annum
do 6 do 3½ " do

do 3 do 3½ " do

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1907. 26

Annual Sale 30,000,000 Books.

674.3

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1856.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £300,000
Shortly to be increased to £4,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,075,000

RESERVE PAID-IN £1,475,000

TOTAL £800,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
the rate of 2½% per annum on the Daily Balances
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
do 6 " 3½ "
do 3 " 3½ "
do 2 " 2½ "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager. Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 115

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £52,500

RESERVE FUND 170,000

BANKERS:—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
the rate of 2½% per annum on the Daily Balance
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months 4%

" 6 " 3½ "

" 3 " 2½ "

EVAN ORMISTON,
Manager. Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 24

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BEIJING.

BRANCHES:—
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow,
Tientsin, Peiping, Tsimshau, Tsingtau,
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Founded by the following Banks and
Banks:—
KÖNIGLICHE SIEDHANDBANK (PRUSSISCHE
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S. BLEICHRODER

BERLINER HANDELS-
GESELLSCHAFT

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JACOB S. H. STERN

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK HAMBURG

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LONDON BANKERS:—
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THE UNION OF LOND'N AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
the rate of Two per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager. Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. 21

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000

SILVER RESERVE \$11,00,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PEOPLES' \$10,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

G. H. MEDURST, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq. E. Shillim, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. R. Shewell, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. H. A. W. Shadie, Esq.

C. R. Lenemann, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per
Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 3,808, T. W. Hood, R.N.R., 27th June—Kobe 22nd June, General 31st, Livingston & Co.
AMIGO, German str., 771, Falster, 27th June—Holloway 25th June, General—Jensen & Co.
CATHAY, Danish str., 2,649, C. Jensen, 27th June—Copenhagen 15th April, General—Molchers & Co.
C. DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 754, T. Peter, 26th June—Hiohoo, 25th June, General—Jensen & Co.
CHOYSAK, British str., 27th June—Canton.
DEVA SHIA, British str., 4,785, T. H. Hide, 27th June—Shanghai, 25th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Ronch, 26th June—Coast Ports 25th June, General—Douglas Lapra & Co.
KATHERINE PARK, British str., 4,909, 27th June—Kobe 21st June, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
KUSAGATA MARU, Japanese str., 1,471, K. Nishibata, 27th June—Saigon 22nd June, Bags and Rice—Dedwell & Co.
KUICKIANG, British str., 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 27th June—Shanghai & Amoy 23rd June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
MEIAPI, Dutch str., 4,520, Udal, 26th June—Java and Singapore 20th June, Sugar—Chinese.
NICHOBEL MARU, Jap. str., 27th June—Canton.
PEIRONA, Russian str., 3,153, Semitnikov, 27th June—Dahli 20th June—Order.
SAO MARU, Japanese str., 3,850, Gee Anderson, 27th June—London 18th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
SUGATA V. LANGAT, Dutch str., J. L. Liberg, 27th June—Singapore 20th June, Oil Bulk—Order.
TINGSHAN, British str., 26th June—Canton.

CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
27th June.
Glenfullock, British str., for Amy.
Gregory Apion, British str., for Shanghai.
Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
Koko Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
Nikomedus, German str., for Portland (Or.).
Petronia, Russian str., for Saigon.
Tuncam, British str., for Saigon.
Tunnebach, British str., for Saigon.
Tringpan, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

27th June.
BENARIO, British str., for Nagasaki.
CHINA, British str., for Shanghai.
CHUYEX, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
LINAS, British str., for Amy.
MARIE, German str., for Moji.
OANEA, British str., for Saigon.
PERLAK, Dutch str., for Balik Papan.
STENTON, British str., for Shanghai.
VENNACHAR, British str., for Newcastle.
VICTORIA, Swedish str., for Saigon.
YUCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Alderham reports: Fine weather strong N. E. wind on the China Coast.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 27th.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—Katherine Park.
KOWLOON DOCKS—Tjalatap, Hupce, Wong-seng, Chorong, Peacock, Empress of China, Sainan, Progress.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Kuipan, Lucknow.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
STEAM-PATH STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, FLYOUTH AND LONDON THROUGHS BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PENINSULAR, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA," Capt. T. H. Hide, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Marseilles and London direct on SATURDAY, the 29th June at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and London will be forwarded without transhipment.

Silks and Valuables for Bombay will be transhipped at Colombo to "Marmora," other cargo can be shipped hence to Bombay direct per ss. "Socota" sailing about the 29th June.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

FOR MOJI.

THE Steamship "UJINA MARU," Captain K. Hori, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 29th inst. at NOON.

For Freight, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents, Hongkong, 26th June, 1907.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, A.D.E.N., EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SYDNEY" Captain Barillon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 23rd July.
S.S. "TONKIN" ... 6th Aug.
S.S. "SALAZIE" ... 20th Aug.
S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... 3rd Sept.
S.S. "TOURANE" ... 17th Sept.

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 1st Oct.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, 26th June, 1907.

2

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	SYRIA	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	P. N. O. S. N. Co.	About 17th July.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL	SYDNEY	Front str.	—	Barillon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.	On 9th July, at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Hide, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
DUNKIRK Copenhagen, & ST. PETERSBURG	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Aug. Beg. of Aug.
HAIRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	PETRONIA	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Ago 25th inst.
HAIRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SPESIA	Gen. str.	k. w.	Brock	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd July.
NAPLES, HAIRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Gen. str.	k. w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th August.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIHALTAK, SOUTHAMPTON & NAPLES HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Gen. str.	k. w.	Hahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th July.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	ROON	Gen. str.	k. w.	G. McNeary	MELCHERS & CO.	On 3rd July at Noon.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Gen. str.	k. w.	von Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th August.
E. F. FERDINAND,	HANSBURG	Gen. str.	k. w.	Feller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Sept.
BRADMAN	BRADMAN	Aust. str.	—	Matcovitch	SANDER, WIELET & CO.	On 1st July P.M.
BRADMAN	BRADMAN	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 2nd July, at Noon.
BRADMAN	BRADMAN	Ger. str.	2 m.	Frank	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th July.
EMPEROR OF CHINA	BRADMAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 4th July, at 4 P.M.
ATHEXIAN	BRADMAN	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 17th July at Noon.
SHAWMUT	BRADMAN	Am. str.	—	Stodd	DOUDWELL & CO., LTD.	On 7th Aug.
KATHERINE PARK	BRADMAN	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Edy	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th July.
ALDENHAM	BRADMAN	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
CHONGSHIA	BRADMAN	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th July, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	BRADMAN	Gen. str.	—	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th July, at Noon.
SCANDIA	BRADMAN	Gen. str.	k. w.	H. Iori	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day.
PRINZ LEWIS	BRADMAN	Gen. str.	—	Dowson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th July, at 1 P.M.
SMIDA	BRADMAN	Gen. str.	—	v. Dolben	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE LTD.	On 26th July.
CHOYSAK	BRADMAN	Gen. str.	—	von Ponzer	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th July.
SEIKO MARU	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd July.
FOOCHOW (DIRECT)	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	About 5th July.
NINGPO, & SHANGHAI	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	G. Nakao	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	Hapek	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	About 26th inst.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	H. A. Wavell	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 5th July.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	G. Becker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st July, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	F. D. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th July, at 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILIOILO	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	T. Ito	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th July, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	Imbleton	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
TAMING	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	R. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 2nd July, at Daylight.
YUN-SANG	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	T. Meprick	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	A. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 2nd July, at 4 P.M.
BORNEO	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	F. Sembill	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
NAMSAK	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 30th inst., at 9 A.M.
HINSAK	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	W. J. Davies	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 6th July, at 3 P.M.
SOCOTRA	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	W. R. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To day, at 3 P.M.
TIJILWONG	BRADMAN	Jap. str.	—	Jurriaans	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINI	About 29th inst.
						About 6th July.

HONGKONG MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RHENANIA," "HANSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUFEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided WITH ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amidship and fitted with fans, Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried.

These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at NAPLES in both directions.

Reduced rates issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through-tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SCANDIA ... 5th July

HABSBURG ... 1st August

RHENANIA ... 1st September

HOHENSTAUFEN ... 1st October

FOR THE STRAITS COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SUEZ, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH HAVRE, & HAMBURG

SILESIA ... 12th July

SCANDIA ... 7th August

HABSBURG ... 4th September

RHENANIA ... 4th October

HOMEWARD.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD: SCANDIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 5th July

AMERIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 7th July

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
MARSEILLES and LONDON	{ DEVAHNA (Capt. T. H. Hide, R.N.R.)	Noon, 29th June }	See Special Advertisement,
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and SOCOTRA	{ About 20th June }	Freight only.	
BOMBAY	Capt. W. R. Hickox	June	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SIMLA and YOKOHAMA	{ Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R. } About 5th July, } Freight and Passage.		
LONDON, and ANTWERP	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 17th July, } Freight and Passage.	

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	On 29th June, NOON.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KUUKIANG"	On 1st July, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"CHIHILI"	On 2nd July, Daylight
* MANILA	"TAMING"	On 2nd July, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAO CHEFOO & WEIHAIWEI	"KUEIYANG"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"WEIBICHOW"	On 4th July, 4 P.M.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI	"FOOCHEW"	On 4th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 6th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KORE	"CHINGTUO"	On 11th July, 4 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
+ Taking Cargo or through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
+ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates on all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING	LEAVING
* ANPING VIA SWATOW	"FUKUSHU MARU"	SATURDAY, 20th June, Capt. T. Ito	at 8 A.M.
+ FOOCHEW (Direct)	"SEIKO MARU"	SATURDAY, 20th June, Capt. G. NAKAO	at NOON
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st June, Capt. H. S. SMITH	at 10 A.M.
All these Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.			
+ Taking Cargo or through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.			
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.			
Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.			T. ARIMA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TIJIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA PORTS	Second half of June
TIJBODAS	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TIULATJAP.	IN PORT		JAVA PORTS	First half of July
TIJIMAH	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TIJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA PORTS	First half of July
TIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA PORTS	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports or through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

Telephone No. 375.

**ON SALE.
THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE**

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA

SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c., WITH HIGH AREA INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY

AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

FOR 1907.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES for the Traveller, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &c. &c.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,220, \$10.00. Directory only pp. 1,300, \$6.00.

The Directories and Descriptions are of

CHINA, Nanking, Canton, Wuhan, Kweichow, Kowloon, Lappa, Shensi, Kiangnan, Wuchowfu, Ichang, Chungking, Kwangshauwan, Paktow, Hoilow, Lungchow, Santu, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Chakiang, Keeling, Tainanfu, Takow, Aping, Niccowsk, Corea, Wonsan, Mokpo, Chinampao, Masundip, Vladivostock, Niojowsk, Seoul, Eusan, Fusan, Pingyang, Masundip, Hongkong, Malacca, Saigon, Cambodge, Quilon, Cambridge, Ilolo, Cebu, Labuan, British N. Borneo, Bangkok, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Perak, Wellesley, Annam, Tourane, Hue, Saigon, Batavia, Samarang, Padang, Sourabai, Macassar, East Coast of Sumatra, Naval Squadrons, German, Russian, Japanese, United States, Manila, Borneo, Sarawak, Labuan, British N. Borneo, Straits Settlements, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Perak, Johore, Pahang, Netherland Indies, Batavia, Buitenzorg, British, German, Russian, Japanese, United States, Officers of Coast and River Steamers, The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS contains the names of over 20,000 FOREIGNERS, carefully arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

The PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES, IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA are arranged in a special separate list.

THE MAPS AND PLANS have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are corrected and brought up to date. They consist this year of fourteen of the following:

COLORED PLATE OF FLAG OF FOREIGN HONGS MAP OF THE FAR EAST

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA

PLAN OF KOREA AND HYOGO

PLAN OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS, TIENTSIN

PLAN OF TIENTSIN (KIAOCHAU)

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSION, SHANGHAI

PLAN OF HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) WITH inset showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT

LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

PLAN OF THE PEAK

PLAN OF NEW TERRITORY (KOWLOON)

PLAN OF KOWLOON

PLAN OF MANILA

PLAN OF SAIGON

PLAN OF BATAVIA

THE CHRONICLE covers the notable events of the last half century in the Far East together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia and the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, and other Commercial Information including:

TREATIES WITH CHINA

Great Britain—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859; Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Seizures, 1861; Chefoo, 1876, with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1883; Chungking Convention, 1891; Tien-tsin Convention, 1890; Burmese Convention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1893; Weihaiwei 1898; Convention, Commercial, Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention, 1904.

France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860; Tientsin, 1888; Conventions, 1886, 1887, and 1888; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional

1868; Peking, 1889; Immigration, 1894; Commercial, 1903.

Germany—Tien-tsin, 1861; Peking, 1890; Kiaochau Convention, 1898; Railway and Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan—Shimonesaki, 1895; Liangting Con-

vention, 1898; Commercial, 1896; New Ports

1896; Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

Russia—St. Petersburg, 1831; Russian Land Trade, 1831; Portugal, 1858; Commercial Treaty, 1904; Final Protocol made between China and Elevation Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention 1895; Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States, Extradition Treaty, 1886; Great Britain (Alliance) 1901; Russia (Police Treaty) 1905.

TREATIES WITH COREA

Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1876; Japan, 1895; United States, 1892; Great Britain, 1895.

TREATIES WITH SIAM

Great Britain, 1856 and 1859; France, 1893 and 1904; Japan, 1893; Russia, 1899; Great Britain and France, Siamese Frontier.

Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention 1899.

To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer a large and absolutely obtainable stock of Bonds guaranteed Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every Drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continued until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

1913

BETTER THAN COPAIBA
MATICO
GRIMAULT & CO. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Known as the best and most effective remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Capsules, unlike Copiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the chronic cases.

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from oppression of breathing, DISEASES, and DISEASES, INSONNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS

Bought by all Chemists.

**LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS
AND SHOES**

EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

PRICES MODERATE.

A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1907.

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Cutter, Palmer & Co.'s

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hainan		Friday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao		Friday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore		Friday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai		Friday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila		Friday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Zamboula and Macau (via Cuime)		Friday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Zamboula and Simpsochuan		Friday, 28th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Ningpo		Friday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Koko and Yokohama		Friday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Hainan and Haiphong		Friday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila		Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Macau		Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Mojo		Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle		Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe & Co., India via Ticticorin		(late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)		
Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed today at 5 P.M.		
Macau		Saturday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Senate and Shanghai		JULY.
Kudat and Sandakan		Monday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Hobart and Launceston		Monday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
New York		Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NANKING, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO		(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.)
Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Europe, A.C. INDIA via Ticticorin		(late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Manila		Taming.
Washington, Clapton and Newchwang		Kweichow.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

SHIPPED BY

MESSRS. HINCKEL AND WINCKLER.

	1 doz. bts.	2 doz. ½ bts.
LAUBENHEIMER	\$11.50	\$13.50
OPPENHEIMER	14.00	16.00
FOESTER	16.00	18.00
WACHENHEIMER	13.50	15.50
NIERSTEINER	13.75	15.75
HOCHHEIMER	18.00	20.00
GEISENHEIMER (Royal Domain)	20.00	22.00
LIEBEBAU MILCH (Selected Grapes)	24.00	26.00

These HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported from Messrs. HINCKEL AND WINCKLER, one of the oldest firms dealing in this trade. They have a great reputation all over the world and at home (Great Britain and Germany) so we can guarantee these wines as exceptionally fine. At the same time their prices compared with those of other dealers will be found very favourable.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

TO DAY.

The Bandman Comedy Co., City Hall, 1 p.m.

TO MORROW.

Smoking Coat, Rooms of the Institution of Engineers & Shipbuilders of Hongkong, 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 27th.

ON LONDON—

Bank Bills, on demand

272

Bank Bills, at 2 days' sight

272

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight

272

Credits, at 4 months' sight

272

Dormitory Bills, 1 month's sight

272

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand

273

Credits, at 4 months' sight

274

ON GERMANY—

on demand

274

ON NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand

534

Credits, at 40 days' sight

534

ON BOMBAY—

Telegraphic Transfer

1624

Bank on demand

163

ON CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer

162

Bank on demand

163

ON SHANSHA—

Bank, at sight

13

Private, 30 days' sight

73

ON YOKOHAMA—On demand

1669

ON MANIL—On demand

1663

ON SINGAPORE—On demand

71 p.c.p.m.

ON BATAVIA—On demand

1504

ON HAIPHONG—On demand

33 p.c.p.m.

ON SAIGON—On demand

34 p.c.p.m.

ON BANGKOK—On demand

673

SOVEREIGN BANK'S Buying Rate... \$9.16

GOLD 1/2 oz., per tael.... 247.90

BAR SILVER, per oz.... 50.12

OPTION.

June 27th.

Quotations are

Malwa New... \$820 per picul.

Malwa Old... \$830

Malwa V. Old... \$829

Persian fine quality... \$900

Persian extra fine... \$850

Patna New... \$880 per chest.

Patna Old... \$870

Banaras New... \$870

Banaras Old... \$870

ARRIVED.

Per Fado Maru, from London, for Hongkong, Messrs. N. Aspinwall and S. Heale, for Kobo, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Atherton and Child, Mrs. H. Isogawa, Messrs. S. Oku, Y. Ibara, T. Arakawa, H. Kita and G. Nakano; for Yokohama, Messrs. T. Yoshie, S. Osawa, K. Suzuki and M. Umeya.

The Japanese str. Kashima Maru left Kobo on the 25th June for this port, and is due here on or about the 30th June.

The N.Y.K. str. Ryōjin Maru sailed from Yokohama on 24th June, and is due to arrive at this port via Manila on the 29th June.

The L.G.M. str. Prim, Indrajeet carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 4th June, left Colombo on the 22nd June, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd July.

The L.G.M. str. Roon left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday the 23rd June, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday the 2nd July.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of India arrived Nagasaki at 1 a.m. on Wednesday 26th June, and left again at 3 a.m. same day for Shanghai where she was due to arrive at 11 P.M. yesterday.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The A.P.R. str. Catherine Agar from Calcutta left Singapore on 25th June afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 30th June a.m.

The Indo-China str. Hoepang left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 21st June, and may be expected here on or about the 7th July.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Japanese str. Gran Maru left Moji 21st June, for this port, and is due here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. Ryōjin Maru (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 25th June, and is expected here to-day.

The A.L. str. E. Ferdinand left Shanghai for this port on the 25th June, and is expected here to-day.

The Japanese str. Kashima Maru left Kobo on the 25th June for this port, and is due here on or about the 30th June.

The J.C.-C. Lijn str. Tjilwong left Moji via Keelung and Amoy for this port on the 25th June, and may be expected here on or about the 6th July.

ARRIVED.

Per Fado Maru, from London, for Hongkong, Messrs. N. Aspinwall and S. Heale, for Kobo, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Atherton and Child, Mrs. H. Isogawa, Messrs. S. Oku, Y. Ibara, T. Arakawa, H. Kita and G. Nakano; for Yokohama, Messrs. T. Yoshie, S. Osawa, K. Suzuki and M. Umeya.

JOINT STOCK SHARE.

HONGKONG, June 27th

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120.
Banks—		£100.
Hongkong & Shai.	\$125	£107 to £108 issue 75 x m. 4% premium.
National B. of China	40	\$51.
Bell's Asbestos E. & Co.	128.6d	\$7, sellers.
China-Borneo Co.	128.6d	\$6, sellers.
China Light & P. Co.	128.6d	\$6, sellers.
China Provident	128.6d	\$8, sellers & sel.
Cotton Mills—		£10.
Ewo.	128.6d	\$111, sellers.
Information	128.6d	£10.
Kao Kung Mow	128.6d	£10.5.
Soyechi	128.6d	£10.
Dairy Farm	128.6d	\$16.
Docks and Wharfs		£10.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	128.6d	\$70.
H. & W. Dock	128.6d	\$100, sellers
New Amoy Dock	128.6d	\$111, buyers
Shanghai Dock	128.6d	£75, buyers
H. & H. Wharf	128.6d	£100.
Fenwick & Co., Geo..	128.6d	\$171, sellers
Green Island Cement	128.6d	\$161.
Hongkong & Gas	128.6d	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	128.6d	\$144, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co	128.6d	\$111, sellers
Hongkong Ice Co.	128.6d	\$224.
Hongkong Epo Co.	128.6d	\$21, buyers
Insurances—		£10.
Canton	128.6d	\$275, sellers
China Fire	128.6d	\$57, sellers
China Trade	128.6d	\$10, buyers
Hongkong Fire	128.6d	\$225, sellers
North China	128.6d	£75,